

THIS WEEK'S COMPLETE NOVEL IN THE EVENING WORLD

THE KING OF NOBODY'S ISLAND

By THOMAS ENRIGHT

The Story of a Wall Street Money Duel
And of Wilderness Adventure

BEGINS TO-DAY

When the parties by means of the amendment act, be explained that he was introducing an amendment bill not to be taken as a threat that the Irish Home Rule measure was bad or important, but because he was anxious for peace.

The House was nothing with excitement from the moment the speaker took the chair. Members of the various parties indulged in loud shouts of cheering when their respective amendments entered the chamber, while at the same time mocking laughter was showered from the opposite benches.

Every seat was occupied, the crowd overflowing into the aisles outside. Through waited in the corridors and streets eager for the outcome, as it was expected the struggle over the bill would be bitter, with many persons expected to be injured. However, the proceedings were surprisingly orderly and the result reached without serious mishap.

SOUTHERN AND BONAR LAW PATCH UP PEACE.

The Right Hon. James Lowther, the speaker, took an early opportunity today of applying balm to the sore left by the violent incidents of Thursday last. He frankly admitted that he should not have used the expression he did when he asked Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the Opposition, whether he approved of the dissolution of the House of Commons by the Unionist Government. The speaker appealed to the Premier to give the House some information regarding the bill to be introduced after the passage of the Irish Home Rule bill for the amendment of that measure so as to meet some of the objections of the people of Ulster.

In response to the speaker's plea Premier Asquith announced that the amendment bill would give effect to any agreement which the Government might wish to reach. He said that if at the time of the introduction of the Irish Home Rule bill to the House of Lords no such agreement had been reached the amendment bill would embody the substance of the proposals outlined by him on March 9 in the hope that further discussion an agreement might be secured.

On March 9 Premier Asquith told the House of Commons that before the bill became operative a poll would be taken of the Parliamentary electors of each county of Ulster to decide whether those counties should be excluded from the provisions of the Irish Home Rule bill for a period of six years from the first meeting of the new Irish Parliament. If the majority of the voters were in favor of the scheme the county would automatically be excluded for the prescribed period.

The quick vote on Home Rule, at the demand of the Unionists, came as a surprise to the public, who early in the day looked to Westminster and crowded the galleries in anticipation of a long, hot, and bitter debate. It was believed that Bonar Law, John Redmond, Sir Edward Carson and others would be engaged in a hot and bitter fight. The opposition was supposed to be planning an outbreak of disorder that would lead to a dissolution of Parliament and compel the Government to go to the people with the Home Rule measure.

The Liberal-Nationalist plan now is to have Viscount Morley, in the House of Lords, introduce a substitute Home Rule bill containing the amendments referred to when the measure reached the Upper House. On the two other occasions when the House passed Home Rule in its present form the Lords have rejected it. The Lords reject the bill this time, even with the proposed amendments, it would become law through the veto act. If the Lords enact the amended bill it will go back to the Commons for approval in its new form.

BURN ARMED FORCE TO ULSTER AS HOME RULE BILL BECOMES A LAW.

DUBLIN, May 25.—Three hundred constables, equipped with rifles and revolvers to-day were sent from here to Belfast and other points in Ulster, where trouble was feared likely, because of the Home Rule agitation. The police of the County Tyrone to-day were ordered from Dublin to carry their revolvers constantly.

BELFAST, May 25.—In anticipation of possible outbreaks among Orangemen to-day, precipitated by the passage of the Home Rule bill, heavy police reinforcements were sent from the south into all of the Ulster districts. The Dorsetshire regiment returned to Holywood to-day from their training camp.

LONG FIGHT TO PASS THE BILL; SOME OF ITS MAIN FEATURES.

The Asquith-Redmond Home Rule bill, which practically became a law when passing its third reading in the House of Commons to-day has been the subject of bitter controversy in Parliament and in England and Ireland, especially for the past three years. It was introduced and first passed in 1912 and the vote showed that the bill had at least got

HOME RULE LEADER WHOSE FIGHT HAS BEEN WON AT LAST.



JOHN E. REDMOND

a bill they were willing to support and were lined up with the Asquith ministry.

The Unionists and Tories became alarmed at the show of strength of the supporters of the bill and organized determined opposition. But the bill passed again in 1913, after it had been rejected by the House of Lords.

Once again the House of Lords rejected the bill and it became necessary to pass it the third time in the Commons. This was accomplished to-day. The House of Lords will reject the bill the third time and then it will become a law automatically upon obtaining the signature of the King, under the provisions of a Parliament Act passed in 1911, which reads:

"Any bill that has passed the House of Commons in three successive sessions and having been sent up to the House of Lords before the end of the session has been rejected by that House in each of those sessions shall become law without the consent of the House of Lords on the royal assent being declared provided that at least two years shall have elapsed between the date of the first introduction of the bill in the House of Commons and the date on which it passes the House of Commons for the third time."

WILL HAVE UPPER AND LOWER HOUSES.

Under the Asquith-Redmond bill the new Irish Parliament is to consist of two chambers. The lower house is to have 100 members, elected on a basis which will give fifty-nine members to Ulster, forty-one to Leinster, thirty-seven to Munster, twenty-five to Connaught and two to the universities. The Senate is to consist of forty nominated members. These will be nominated in the first instance by the Imperial Government and after six years by the Irish Executive, headed by the Lord Lieutenant.

A majority vote at a joint sitting of the Irish Parliament will decide in disputes between the two houses. Both houses will acknowledge the supreme control of the Imperial Parliament.

Green questions, such as the declaration of war and the control of the army and navy, will be strictly reserved to the Imperial Parliament. The Irish Executive will have immediate voice in taxation matters.

The 164 representatives are to be elected by existing constituencies, but the number is to have been reduced to 70,000 population. The number of Irish members in the Imperial Parliament is to be reduced to forty-two, or one to every 100,000 of population. WON'T CONTROL COLLECTION OF TAXES.

The collection of all taxes is to remain in the Imperial service and they will be paid into the Imperial exchequer, which is to pay over to the Irish Executive an amount equivalent to the expenditure on Irish services at the time of the passing of the act. An additional sum of \$2,000,000 is to be paid to Ireland the first year, and thereafter by diminishing by \$250,000 yearly until it is reduced to \$1,000,000. Then postal services are to be handed over to Ireland.

In matters touching religion and the laws dealing with marriage the Asquith-Redmond bill provides: "In the exercise of their power to make laws under this act the Irish Parliament shall not enact a law either directly or indirectly, to make a religious ceremony a condition of validity of any marriage."

The bill is to be sent to the fullest extent in the clause which provides that "the head of the executive will be as now, the Lord Lieutenant, to which post religious disability will no longer apply. The office will be open to any of His Majesty's subjects without distinction."

The Royal Irish Constabulary is to come under the control of the Irish Parliament after a period of six years. Under the leadership of Sir Edward Carson the Tories of England and Ireland have organized a revolt against

Home Rule in Ulster. Behind this revolt is practically the united land-owning aristocracy.

All of the debates on the Home Rule bill in Parliament have been attended by the wildest disorder. Within the last year an army has been recruited and it is alleged, armed in Ulster. The leaders of the opposition say they will resist by armed force any attempt to carry out the provisions of the Home Rule bill in the North of Ireland.

The opposition is based on the assumption that Ulster would bear the burden of taxation under Home Rule and would be subjected to the will of the majority in the south of Ireland, the Catholic, agrarian population.

It is the boast of the Unionists that they have the army behind them, and this appears to be true in a sense from recent developments when prominent officers refused to obey orders relating to Ulster, and many of them resigned from the service.

In Ireland the Ulster army is considered a great joke.

ROOSEVELT WILL VISIT WILSON AT THE WHITE HOUSE

(Continued from First Page.)

to at least consider a plan of action for the fall campaign.

One of those Senators Lodge of Massachusetts, who has let a number of his friends know he believes in the Republican and Progressive should sink their animosity and combine for the Congressional campaign. Lodge is expected to see the Colonel and put his views squarely up to him.

Because of the long friendship between the two the suggestions of Senator Lodge are likely to have more influence on Roosevelt than would those of any other Republican leader.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., May 25.—The trip which Col. Roosevelt is to make to Washington to-morrow took on new significance when it became known to-day that the former President would hold an important conference with Progressive leaders there.

On his arrival at the capital, Col. Roosevelt will go direct to the Progressive headquarters, where he expects to see all the Progressive leaders in Congress. From them he expects to obtain first hand information as to the course of events in Washington during the last few months. This conference will determine in a large measure plans to be followed in starting the ball rolling for the fall campaign.

Col. Roosevelt has been urged by many of his supporters, since his return from South America, to lose no time in taking issue at once with President Wilson, without waiting for the formal opening of the campaign. He said a few days ago that he desired to keep out of politics as much as possible until after his return from Spain, but recent events have caused him to consider the question of jumping into the fray at once.

He has already expressed briefly his opposition to the Irish Executive's advocacy of the Canal tolls exemption act and to the proposal to pay \$25,000,000 to Colombia, and he has declared that he will make his severest attacks upon the present Administration's foreign policy and upon the operation of the Underwood tariff law.

It has been suggested to the Colonel that by remaining silent he is permitting the Republicans to steal a march on the Progressives by getting first in the line with their criticisms of the Wilson policy. This suggestion has had considerable weight with the former President and it is not improbable before he sails for Europe at the end of the week he will first clear the opening gun in what is expected to be the hardest fight of his career.

Another possible outcome of the Washington trip is a meeting between Col. Roosevelt and Republican leaders. Reports that such a meeting might take place reached Oyster Bay to-day. It was said that at this meeting the Presidential campaign of 1916, and the candidacy of Cole Roosevelt on a joint Republican-Progressive ticket would be broached. The latter suggestion was scouted by Col. Roosevelt. He did not say specifically, however, whether he might meet Republican members of Congress while in Washington.

It became known to-day that Col. Roosevelt received a visit last night from former Governor Alvin K. Beveridge of Indiana. He reached here in the evening, long after the departure of the other guests, and departed shortly before midnight.

Col. Roosevelt will leave New York for Washington at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. He will be at the capital from 3 o'clock until midnight, when he is to return to New York.

Mr. Roosevelt confirmed dispatches from Washington that while there he would pay his respects to President Wilson at the White House.

FOUR WORKMEN HURT BY FALL OF BRICK WALL

Building in Course of Construction at Mariners' Harbor Collapses.

Four workmen were injured this afternoon when the wall of a brick building under course of construction in the plant of Milliken Brothers, Mariners' Harbor, Staten Island, collapsed. Those hurt and their injuries are:

C. Kraelock, Elm Park, Staten Island, dislocated shoulder and cuts and bruises to hands and arms; M. Clitic, West New Brighton, head and hands cut; Lustig Landiaco, Ryeback, right shoulder dislocated and cuts and bruises; John Carden, Mariners' Harbor, ankle broken and cuts on head. All were taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, Staten Island.

12 GIRLS INJURED IN AN ELEVATOR; HUNDREDS IN PANIC

Thirty in Car When It Plunges to Basement of McCall Publishing House.

MANY OF THEM FAINTED.

Some of Them Unconscious When Rescued—Effort to Hold Back Information.

The fall of an elevator jammed with thirty girl employees in the ten-story building of the McCall Publishing Company, No. 236 West Thirty-seventh street at the close of the lunch hour to-day threw hundreds of men and women into a panic and injured twelve of the occupants of the car.

Those given treatment by an ambulance surgeon from the New York Hospital and two private physicians and afterward sent to their homes were:

Helen May, twenty-one years old, of No. 411 West Forty-seventh street. Francis Crews, nineteen, Edgewater, N. J.

Bertha Velt, seventeen, No. 241 East Ninety-fourth street.

Emma Harbison, sixteen, No. 202 Eleventh avenue.

Margaret Winters, sixteen, No. 404 East Seventy-ninth street.

Grace Lecau, seventeen, No. 517 West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth street.

Ruth Dempster, eighteen, No. 361 West Thirty-sixth street.

Ethel Scott, seventeen, No. 356 West Thirty-sixth street.

Belle Woods, nineteen, No. 403 West Thirty-eighth street.

Helen Griffin, eighteen, No. 405 West Fifty-fifth street.

Catherine Kearns, nineteen, No. 450 West Forty-first street.

Maria Fundis, seventeen, No. 443 Court street, Brooklyn.

THE ELEVATOR CAR CROWDED TO ITS LIMIT.

The car was started up after it was impossible to crowd another girl in. It ascended about ten feet and then dropped like a plummet to the basement with a terrific crash. The screams of the girls as they fought in vain to get out rang through the building.

Then came a series of terrific crashes as ten huge counterweights shot down the shaft to the bottom. Over a ton of iron rained below, but not one of them flew from the sides of the shaft and the lives of the trapped girls were saved.

The door of the car became jammed and Michael Tackery, the man in charge of the car, found it impossible to get the door open. The terrified girls tore at each other in an effort to reach the basement, and many of them fainted dead away.

When the jammed door was finally cleared the majority of the prisoners had to be lifted out, for they were unconscious. They were laid in the basement, which is used for folding patterns, and there two hurriedly summoned physicians and an ambulance surgeon from the New York Hospital resuscitated the victims.

The McCall closed the doors of the building and allowed no outsiders to enter. They refused information to anxious newspaper men who had no idea whether some terrific catastrophe had happened. Two policemen finally managed to get in and secure the details for an official report. The girls were kept in the building.

The cause of the falling of the elevator seemed to be its overloading.

HOE'S WIFE HEARS GIRL TELL OF HER WOUNDED HEART

(Continued from First Page.)

cently inherited \$2,000,000 from his father and that he guessed we could get along nicely on that."

Asked whether Hoe gave her a present at this second meeting, Miss Sullivan told Mr. Towns that Hoe handed her five crisp, new \$100 bills.

At the third meeting, which occurred the day following the chat over the tape, Hoe, the girl said, revealed his plans to maintain her in fashionable apartments until he was ready to marry her.

"He told me," the witness said, "that it would not be legitimate for him to support me although not married to me. He went out and bought me \$4,000 worth of furniture in Miss Towns'."

With a check of the value of the goods in New York City by the New York City Police Department, the witness said, the goods were worth \$4,000.

SLENDER CHANCE FOR HAMEL, LOST IN CHANNEL SKY

Claude Grahame-White Aids in Search for Missing English Aviator.

SEARCHERS WRECKED.

Two Hydroaeroplanes Seeking Him Cast Into Sea—Just a Chance He Was Picked Up.

LONDON, May 25.—No solution of the mystery surrounding the disappearance of Gustave Hamel, the British aviator who started on Saturday morning to cross the English Channel from France, was found to-day, although a thorough search of the sea was made by a swarm of torpedoed destroyers and extensive inquiries were made along the coasts of France and England.

Another flotilla of destroyers was sent out this morning to relieve those which had been searching all night. Hamel last week made the announcement that he would attempt to cross the Atlantic in his aeroplane in the coming fall.

The only hope entertained here to-day for the safety of Hamel is that a tramp steamer picked him up or that he has landed on some desolate point on the French coast.

Claude Grahame-White, who has been assisting in the search for his missing fellow aviator, has sent word from Calais that a steamer sighted an aeroplane flying over mid-channel Saturday afternoon. That is the latest clue obtained.

The weather in the Channel on Saturday was thick and stormy and the belief is that Hamel lost his way. Although never reckless, he had strong faith in his sense of direction. He believed it to be instinctive.

At Dover two hydroaeroplanes engaged in the search were wrecked by the high seas, but the crew were saved by pilots.

In conversations about his projected transatlantic flight, for which he entered only five days ago as a competitor for the Daily Mail's \$50,000 prize, he always made light of the difficulties of navigation. He spoke airily of having two compasses, one adjusted for the first half and the other for the second half of the crossing, as settling the navigation problem.

Brannigan's name. This apartment was at No. 2001 Seventh avenue.

"Why did he ask you to wait to marry him?" asked Mr. Towns.

"He said he was compelled to go to England to settle up his father's estate," the witness replied. "While he was gone, however, he said he would give me all the money I needed and if I wanted an automobile I could pick out one and he would foot the bill."

SAYS THEY POSED AS UNCLE AND NIECE.

"We changed our apartment shortly after this," the young woman went on. "I went to No. 605 West One Hundred and Tenth street."

"You didn't pose as man and wife, did you, at this time?" asked Mr. Towns.

"No," Mr. Hoe posed as my uncle and I posed as his niece, an heiress," said Miss Sullivan.

"Mr. Hoe gave me \$8,000 to buy a Mercedes automobile," Miss Sullivan explained. "And he gave it to me right in the Fourteenth street subway station. A Mr. Stade bought the automobile for \$6,500. When I asked Stade for \$1,500 difference he said I owed him that much and he kept it over my objections. My chauffeur afterwards told me that Stade paid only \$2,000 for the car. I told Mr. Hoe about it and he asked Stade to produce the bill of sale, but it was never produced."

Hoe, said the witness, refused to demand the return of the money because he feared publicity. A little while after Hoe gave her ten \$1,000 bills—that is, the witness explained, he handed the bills to Stade for her use. Mrs. Stade, the wife, was present. The three went to the Harriman National Bank in Fifth avenue and Stade went in to deposit the money.

He came out with a check book—but Miss Sullivan added with a coy smile, "he didn't bring out a bank book with him." Miss Sullivan said her surprise was too great for description when she drew a check against the account and it came back marked "No account."

THREATENED TO PUT HER IN JAIL, SHE SAYS.

"When I questioned Stade about this transaction," the witness said,

ENGLISH AVIATOR WHO VANISHED IN CHANNEL FLIGHT.



G. W. HAMEL

"he admitted he had deposited only \$4,000. Then I got tired."

"I told him so and he said he would put me in jail. I told him I had nothing to fear and that I would turn the tables and put him in jail."

Miss Sullivan then moved to the Hotel Marcellus but, she said, Mrs. Stade refused to let her take her clothes. Finally, when Miss Sullivan made a demand for the clothes, they were sent to her but many fine linens and handsome gowns that Hoe bought for her were missing.

"When did you find out that Mr. Hoe was a married man?" asked Mr. Towns.

"In February, 1912, Mr. Hoe called on me and said he had something to tell me," the witness replied. "He asked me what I would do when I found out what it was. I told him to tell me and I would tell him. He then said he was a married man and had one child about six years of age."

"I became hysterical. The scene in our apartments lasted three-quarters of an hour and I told him I was going to tell my uncle what he had done to me. Mr. Hoe told me I promised never to bring an action against him he would give him \$1,000 a week for life, and if he died he would fix it so that I would receive \$5,000 a year for life."

SHE NEVER THREATENED TO EXPOSE HIM.

Mr. Towns asked her if she ever threatened at any time to expose him if he did not give her money.

"I never did," she answered.

"Did you ever blackmail Mr. Hoe?"

"No, never," said Miss Sullivan.

"When the trial was resumed at 2 o'clock Mrs. Hoe, dressed in a white linen suit and wearing a smart white sailor hat, walked into court on the arm of her husband and took a seat beside him at his lawyer's table. Mrs. Hoe evinced greater interest in the proceedings than did her husband. She never took her eyes off Miss Sullivan.

On resuming the direct examination of Miss Sullivan, Mr. Towns asked her about the time Hoe first visited her in the apartment at No. 2001 Seventh avenue.

TELLS STORY OF A NIGHT WITH HOE.

"He said he came to tell me of his love for me," said Miss Sullivan in a low, faltering voice. "He treated me very kindly."

"What did he do that night?" asked the lawyer.

The witness hung her head and did not respond immediately.

"You must answer and tell us all," said Mr. Towns.

"Well, it is enough to say that he accomplished his purpose," said the witness, whose voice was scarcely audible.

"He remained in the apartment unconscious and remained that way for half an hour. Over and over again that night he said he would marry me."

"Do you care for Mr. Hoe?" was asked.

"Yes, I loved him then and do now, and he said he would marry me some day, as soon as he divorced his wife," said Miss Sullivan.

The suit for damages was brought, the witness explained, when she learned that Hoe's agents were going about trying to get affidavits in an attempt to have her adjudged insane.

Miss Sullivan said that Hoe came to her apartment with \$5,000 in bills in one hand and a paper in the other, which he asked her to sign. From that day on, she said, she was penniless, and is to-day.

The paper was produced by Hoe's counsel. Mr. Towns read it to the jury. It contained the following:

"This is to certify I met Arthur Hoe a year ago (December, 1912) and was his orphan, and that he helped me. I have also run up large bills against him. He paid the bills because he was told that there would be publicity about him if the bills were not paid. We have had no immoral relations."

The witness said all those statements were untrue. While she was an orphan, and he helped her, she never signed a bill for him. She never signed the \$3,000 in bills before her eyes.

DREW KNIFE ON ENGINEER.

TROY, May 25.—While driving cows near Eagle Bridge, Rensselaer County, Mary Dalanski, twelve years old, was struck by a Delaware and Hudson passenger train and killed.

The train was stopped, and when the engineer, James Hines, jumped from his cab to pick up the body, the girl's father, crazed with grief, drew a long knife and attempted to kill the engineer and several passengers after a struggle disarmed Dalanski.

KILLED THE CHILDREN WELL BY USING FATHER JOHN'S MEDICINE.—Advt.

R. C. WOOD DENIES 'GOLD BRICK' SALE OF RAILWAY LINES

Declares He and Associates Were Prepared to Build Lines, but Sold Franchises

IS A BRONX RESIDENT.

Says He Has Lived and Voted There All His Life, Despite Charges.

Robert C. Wood, appointed Public Service Commissioner by Gov. Glynn to succeed John E. Egan, replied to-day to an expose published, declaring he is a traction man and that, therefore, his appointment is not in the interests of the people. It was further alleged that Wood is not a bona fide resident of the Bronx, and that he engineered the deal whereby the New York City Interborough Railway Company was organized in 1902 and granted a franchise by the Board of Aldermen, which was later turned over to the Belmont interests.

Alfred Skitt, President of the New York City Interborough Railway, which Wood later fought, said on the ground that when Wood sold the franchise "he sold a gold brick."

As payment for putting the franchise through the Board of Aldermen and overcoming other opposition, Woods admitted under oath that he received \$1,200,000 in stock, \$50,000 in bonds, and cash payments of \$50,000 and \$100,000.

Former Attorney-General Wickham, his counsel, was with Wood when he prepared his statement of defense. Wood first takes up his residence in the Bronx and says:

"I have lived in the Bronx all my life. I have always voted there. I am a member of almost every prominent civic organization in that borough, such as the North Side Board of Trade, the Taxpayers' Alliance, the Park District Protective League, the North End Improvement League, the Schnorrer Club. I have always been interested and active in the development of transportation facilities in it."

"During the last few winters, being a bachelor, I have spent much of the winter months with my mother, a lady of advancing years, at her residence in Thirty-sixth street, Manhattan, but I am none the less a resident of and identified with the Borough of the Bronx."

"The Grove Hotel, referred to in the article, has been owned by me for a long time. During the last three years I rented it to two young men who were engaged principally in furnishing supplies to a firm of contractors on the new Catskill Aqueduct work. This lease expired on Jan. 1 last. I have no knowledge of any improper occupation of the building during their incumbency, and since they left the house has been unoccupied except by a caretaker."

"As to my connection with the New York City Interborough Railway Company, it is true that I was one of the organizers of that system of street railway, which was projected to improve transportation facilities in the Bronx. All the points connected with it were reviewed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Department, and decided in favor of the Railway Company in December, 1904. APPELLATE DIVISION SUBSTANTIATED ROAD."

"Pursuant to that decision," the Board of Railroad Commissioners granted a certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity with respect to all of the routes except two, which the Appellate Division held the Railroad Board was justified in refusing because they paralleled the line of the Union Railway Company to a considerable extent, and the company could, if it would, afford all the facilities needed for the territory which would be reached by those proposed routes."

"With respect to Judge Hatch's comments it is sufficient to say that a majority of the court did not agree with him. This decision of the Appellate Division was unanimously affirmed by the Court of Appeals."

"After all the legal matters were perfected a contract was concluded with the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company whereby that company undertook to construct the lines embraced within the certificate. In connection with these agreements stocks and bonds to the aggregate amount of \$5,000,000 stock and \$1,000,000 bonds were issued and distributed."

"Out of the stock received by me I met a great variety of expenses incurred during the five years' contest on the franchise of the company, its rights of way, consents of property owners, and a thousand other details including fees of counsel, engineers, experts, etc."

SAYS HE WAS ENTITLED TO ALL HE RECEIVED.

I represented a syndicate which was prepared to construct the railroad when it was determined to sell out to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and the resultant profits after meeting all the expenses referred to were divided among the members of that syndicate."

"I know nothing about the distribution of 10,000 shares referred to in the article. I only know that I received and have not a larger amount than was legitimately entitled to. "Whatever Mr. Alfred Skitt's views may have been as to the value of the property, they were not shared by the directors of the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company and Interborough Rapid Transit Company when they acquired the